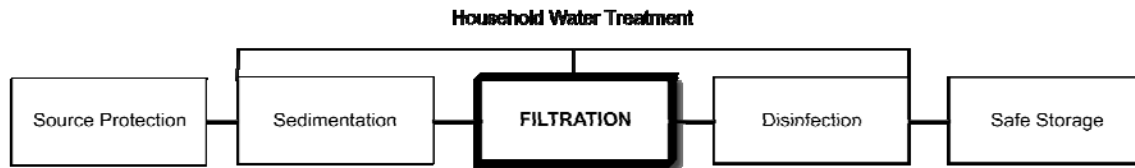


# Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage

## Fact Sheet: Straining

### The Treatment Process



### Effectiveness

Very Effective For:	Somewhat Effective For:	Not Effective For:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helminths</li> <li>• Protozoa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turbidity</li> <li>• Bacteria</li> <li>• Taste, smell, colour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viruses</li> <li>• Chemicals</li> </ul>

### How Does it Work?

A clean piece of cloth can be used to strain sand, silt, clay and some pathogens out of water. You can use any cotton cloth that is fine and tightly woven, such as a sari cloth. The cloth should be folded into a few layers and tied over a clean container. Afterwards, you should wash the cloth with clean water before using it again.

### Effectiveness

- Quality: Very effective for removing large particles and pathogens
- Quantity: Depends on the size of container being used
- Local water: Can be used with any water source

### Appropriateness

- Local availability: Cloth is available around the world, can recycle old clothes
- Time: Flow rate is fast
- Operation and maintenance: Simple; cloth needs to be washed with clean water
- Lifespan: Cloth may need to be replaced

### Acceptability

- Taste, smell, colour: May be improved
- Ease of use: Very easy

### Cost

- Initial purchase cost: Free or low cost since households can use old clothes as filters
- Operating cost: None

